IC 78-2378
17 JUL 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

25X1   FROM:

[   ]

Deputy to the DCI for Resource Management

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products
            for Intelligence Consumers

1.   Action Requested: That you consider the need for a National
Index of Intelligence Products, designed to improve service to intelligence
consumers.

2.   Background:

a.   In a recent series of interviews with intelligence consumers
in the Washington area, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) examiners
ascertained that many users find it difficult to keep abreast of the
Community's product. The OMB report found that the Community needs to
do a better job of letting our consumers know what is available to them,
alerting them to recent policy-relevant intelligence products, and
facilitating more direct producer-user contact. The report recommended
that the Community begin to compile a monthly index of all intelligence
products of the previous month and scheduled products of the next month,
patterned after the Defense Intelligence Agency's Monthly Intelligence
Production, which goes to DoD consumers. My staff thought the OMB
recommendation was sound and promised to explore the concept of such an
index.

b.   The views of the Community regarding the content, format, and
mechanics of a National Index of Intelligence Products were solicited
(Tab A). The responses from the agencies (Tab B and summarized at
Tab C), are mixed. NFAC's response strongly opposes the concept, but
insists that the CIA AEGIS finished intelligence data system be the
basis for compiling the index. NSA, while acknowledging that such an
index would be a service to consumers, also opposes the concept for
security reasons and does not wish its products to be included. The
other responses from Defense intelligence elements indorse the concept
and suggest ways that such an index can be put out. State/INR did not
respond.

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products for Intelligence
Consumers

c.   In light of the recent addition of Commerce to the NFIB and
your desire to improve the accessibility of the intelligence product,
perhaps an intelligence product index (with appropriate security controls)
should be started, particularly to serve elements of the Executive
Branch that do not have an intelligence staff.

d.   If you should decide that a National Index of Intelligence
Products is desirable, we must consider our tactics very carefully,
since we have had such a mixed response from NFIB members. One approach
would be to discuss at NFIB how such an Index should be developed by
adapting existing mechanisms such as the AEGIS data base. If you decide
in favor of such an index, my staff could prepare a talking paper for
your use at NFIB.

3.   Recommendation: I recommend that you consider the need for
a periodic National Index of Intelligence Products, and that it be made
a future NFIB agenda item to discuss how it can be implemented.

25X1

Attachments:
   Tab A - IC 78-2311 dtd 27 Jan 78
   Tab B - Copies of Responses
   Tab C - Summary of Responses

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Distribution:
  Orig. - Addressee
      1 - DDCI
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      1 - IC Registry
      1 - PAID
      1 - PAID Chrono
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25X1

25X1

25X1   OPEI/PAID   6 June 1978

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

Intelligence Community Staff

IC 78-2311

2 7 JAN 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

STAT

FROM:

Director of Performance
Evaluation and Improvement

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

1. The Intelligence Community needs to do a better job of letting consumers of its wide range of products know what is available to them, alerting them to recent policy-relevant intelligence products, and facilitating more direct producer-user contact.

2. To meet this need, the Community should compile and disseminate to its users a National Index of Intelligence Products similar to DIA's Monthly Intelligence Production (MIP). The National Index could:

--be disseminated monthly;

--report the previous month's products (finished intelligence, films, briefings, interagency products, and tables of contents of current intelligence weeklies and monthlies) and the scheduled or anticipated production of the following month;

--include the products of NFAC, State/INR, DIA and Service Intelligence elements (including Service S&T intelligence production agencies);

--include TS codeword products, sanitized to permit publication of the National Index at the Secret level;

--identify office points of contact and instructions on how to order products from each agency; and

--have adequate dissemination to serve consumers of all agencies.

3. We would like to have your views on the above, as well as the following questions:

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

--Should the National Index be computer-based or should it be based on camera-ready manuscript submissions from each agency?

--Could the National Index be a product of an existing intelligence product data base such as COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS?

--What changes would be necessary to assure that the National Index could be produced from one of these data bases and be complete and timely?

--Is a geographic and minimal subject breakout, as used in DIA's Monthly Intelligence Production, adequate, or should a much more extensive subject index be provided by exploiting the indexing done for a COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS data base? If minimal subject headings are used, how should the MIP's headings be expanded?

--Should NSA production be included? Which types of product should be included? How could NSA products be included without restricting dissemination and use by consumers based on classification?

--Should current intelligence items be included?

--Should NIE's and other interagency products be reported in a separate section in order to highlight them?

What additional dissemination would you recommend in order to serve your consumers?

--Should the National Index also include contractor-prepared studies on intelligence subjects that are sponsored by offices such as OSD (Net Assessment) and the Defense Nuclear Agency?

4.   It is desirable that the format of the National Index be established, understanding be reached with contributing agencies, and dissemination of the National Index begin as soon as possible. Therefore, please provide your views and comments to [   ] of my   25X1
staff by 13 February 1978.

25X1

Distribution:

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Original - Deputy to the DCI for National Intelligence
       1 - Director, National Security Agency
       1 - Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
       1 - Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department
             of State
       1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence/Air Force
       1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence/Army
       1 - Director, Naval Intelligence
       1 - Commander, Foreign Technology Division
       1 - Commander, Foreign Science and Technology Center
       1 - Commander, Missile Intelligence Agency
       1 - Commander, Medical Intelligence Information Agency
       1 - Commanding Officer, Naval Intelligence Support Center
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Distribution:

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Original - Addressee
       1 - D/OPEI
       1 - PAID Subject
       1 - PAID Chrono
       1 - IC Registry
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25X1
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       1 - [          ]
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25X1   DCI/IC/OPEI/PAID: [   ]18 January 1978

1 3 FEB 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Performance Evaluation and Improvement Group,
                  Intelligence Community Staff

25X1   ATTENTION   : [   ]

25X1   FROM   : [   ]
                        Associate Director for Management
                        National Foreign Assessment Center

       SUBJECT   : National Index of Intelligence Products

       REFERENCE   : Memorandum from Director of Performance Evaluation
                        and Improvement (IC 78-2311) dated 27 January 1978,
                        Same Subject

   1.   This memorandum is in response to the referent asking for views
and comments on the proposal to produce a National Index of Intelligence
Products. The proposal is a backward step in information handling, a
reversal of current Community philosophy to share data through computers,
and an unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome way of accomplishing
objectives that can be reached through other means.

   2.   From 1953 through 1967 the Office of Central Reference in the
DDI (now NFAC) published a monthly index to intelligence publications
that was similar to the one proposed. It did not contain codeword or
sensitive collateral issuances, films, and briefings, and did not contain
a list of forthcoming publications, but it did do a more complete job of
indexing periodical articles than the example cited. We dropped the
project in 1968 because of what we considered then, and still consider,
unreasonably high production costs, lack of strong customer support, an
inability to manipulate the data in the index, and a cheaper and better
way of doing the same task with a computer file.

   3.   The AEGIS computer file that replaced the published index does
contain codeword material, is more current than the old publication ever
hoped to be, is less expensive to maintain, offers greater flexibility
in search strategies and the ability to manipulate the data, and, through
COINS, is available to most intelligence components. The change from a
publication to a computer operation took place in the early days of
COINS and in the midst of a growing Community realization that large
amounts of publishing could be replaced by accessible computer files.
This is still, I believe, the Community thinking and one of the main
reasons that I am strongly opposed to going back to a published index.

4. I would also like to point out that NFAC does publish in the back of the Current Intelligence Weekly Summary and the Current Intelligence Weekly Review a list of new NFAC issuances. Each list also contains a brief statement on how to obtain the items listed. This is a simple but effective way of distributing such information without creating another publication.

5. The specifications for a published index listed in paragraph number 2 of the memorandum under reference also concern me. I do not favor listing forthcoming publications in any listing that receives general distribution; the number of changes in proposed production schedules are too frequent and cause confusion if published. I also question the need to include briefings since most are directed toward a specific audience and may not be of general interest. I also see no need to go to the trouble of listing with each entry a contact point to obtain copies of the publication; NFAC has a single point in its document library that can handle any requests for publications from or to other agencies. I assume other components have or could establish such a central point.

6. In answer to your specific questions in paragraph number 3:

    (a) The index should be computer based. A computer file offers the least compilation costs, the greatest flexibility in arranging the entries by subject and area, the best ability to keep down the physical size of the publication (by using a computer-driven composer), the simplest way of producing editions at various security levels and the easiest way of producing cumulations.

    (b) The index should be a product of the AEGIS file. (The COINS/FINTL file is not a separate file--it is an extract of AEGIS.) This is the most complete file containing the products of US intelligence producers; it also includes products that we receive from Commonwealth countries.

    (c) Ensuring that an index could be produced from the AEGIS file would require:

        (1) software to convert the current file records into records that can be handled by a computerized type composer;

        (2) cooperation from all other intelligence producers in sending all products promptly to the indexing operation;

-2-

    (3) a staff of four people to manage the operation,
        track down documents not received, proof the
        input, standardize entries, make selections
        of materials to be included, negotiate
        with producers on the handling of sensitive
        items, devise publication formats, develop
        software requirements, maintain dissemination
        lists and arrange printing and distribution;

    (4) Community agreement to allow general distribution
        of entries for items carrying certain controls
        and caveats;

    (5) Community cooperation (if only one version
        is published) in ensuring that titles of
        codeword documents are kept at the SECRET
        collateral level.

(d) If the AEGIS file is used as a base for producing
    the index, the AEGIS index entries should be used.
    If the index is compiled manually, simple entries
    should be used to keep down compilation costs.

(e) Some NSA production should be included, namely the
    compilations resulting from large NSA data collection
    and research efforts. The codeword problem is not
    much different from the control and caveat problem;
    the solution to both is either to reach community
    agreement to treat all titles and index entries as
    SECRET and without controls or else publish several
    versions of the index. Publishing several versions
    is not desirable but is more feasible by computer
    than by hand compilation.

(f) The index should include current intelligence items
    from weekly and monthly intelligence summaries, but
    should not contain items from the daily publications.

(g) NIE's and other interagency products should be
    listed in a separate section but not indexed
    separately. The index should contain three
    sections: an area index, a subject index,
    and a numerical list of items arranged by
    producer. (Interagency would count as a producer.)

-3-

(h) I have no recommendations on additional distribution. I feel we are already meeting most of our customer needs by making the AEGIS file available on COINS and SAFE, by preparing on a regular basis specialized lists for congressional committees and others and by preparing ad-hoc listings on request.

(i) The index should contain contractor-produced studies on intelligence subjects.

7. In summary, I oppose the proposal. The current OCR AEGIS System meets NFAC's requirements. I question the value of such an announcement type index and I am not sure of the audience for whom it is being compiled. Monthly published indexes are expensive to compile and control; our previous experience with a less comprehensive index in the 1950's and 1960's demonstrated this. If all items regardless of classification and control are included, dissemination must be limited; if you exclude certain items, the value of the index goes down as well as the number of readers. The goal of the Community today should be to minimize paper indexes in favor of machine language data bases that can be manipulated and queried on an ad hoc basis. It is for this reason that OCR furnishes Finished Intelligence extracts from its AEGIS computer base file to COINS. A partially duplicative printed index would be an unnecessary waste of the taxpayer's money. I recommend that you examine carefully the requirement for and the cost of such an undertaking before you proceed with your plans to publish. Finally, a monthly index is completely useless to all but a few potential customers. Cumulative indexes are what most users of reference services require and a printed cumulative index in this computer world is a total anachronism.
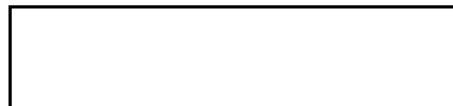
25X1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

U-5161/DM-3A

13 FEB 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT,
    ICS, <u>ATTENTION</u>: [   ]

STAT

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

Reference: ICS Memo IC 78-2311, 27 Jan 1978, subject as above.

1. In reference to your memorandum, DIA is ready to support your
efforts in producing a <u>National Index</u> in order to better serve the
needs of intelligence consumers. Our experience in compiling and
disseminating the Monthly Intelligence Production (MIP) report has
shown that such a document provides a much needed service to high
level decisionmakers and desk officers alike. We agree that a monthly
report at the SECRET level, which identifies points of contact, not
only facilitates direct user-producer interface but also enhances
greater understanding of the needs of the consumer and the capabilities
of the intelligence production process.

2. In response to your questions and to assist you in the production
of a <u>National Index</u>, I have provided, at the enclosure, our views
regarding format and content of the <u>National Index</u>. Should you require
further information concerning production of DIA's monthly report,

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please contact [   ] DM-3A, 695-9025. Information concerning
the application of computers for preparation of a <u>National Index</u> may

STAT

be obtained from [   ] RDS-3B, 692-5468.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

STAT

1 Enclosure a/s

Chief, Intelligence Production
    Management Office
Vice Directorate for Production

COMMENTS REGARDING NATIONAL INDEX OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

1. Initial agency submissions of input to the National Index should be by camera-ready manuscript. Although scheduled labor intensive typing would be required, the turn-around time from manuscript preparation to distribution of the product should be quicker than is presently possible by automated means. However, every effort should be made to generate the index by automated means. DIA generates similar products from the DIA ASDIA file. The same techniques should be used wherever possible.

2. Use of COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS probably would have a limited value as the systems are not available to most non-intelligence users and confining data to an intelligence system may imply that intelligence is once again producing for itself. For those customers without direct access to COINS, provide monthly hardcopy (printout) updates.

3. DoD-wide input can be generated from the DIA ASDIA data base with some modification of input procedures and creation of new output programs. Compatibility with a National Index format can easily be accomplished. Changes will be necessary as to the nature of DIA ASDIA content and its basic relationship with production management files.

4. Documents could be appropriately listed under headings of National and Departmental with further subclassification as listed in DIA's MIP (i.e., geographical, topical, and annotated as scheduled or non-scheduled).

5. The National Index needs to be as all inclusive as possible for finished intelligence to include NIE's, NSA products, interagency studies and current products. Although the intelligence issuances of the NSA are frequently referred to as "end-product", they are in fact the results of the processing of COMINT, ELINT and Foreign Instrumentation Signal data in response to intelligence producer requirements. Accordingly, the issuances of NSA can not and should not be treated as finished intelligence products. The results of NSA SIGINT processing fall in the same category as the HUMINT Intelligence Report (IR) or PHOTINT Immediate Photographic Intelligence Report (IPIR). If a decision is taken to include NSA issuances in such a national index, consideration should also be given to the inclusion of the processed issuances of the photo and human effort, i.e., IPIRS and IR's. Some will argue that many NSA "products" are in fact based upon intelligence information collateral to SIGINT and thus are very similar to or the same as finished intelligence products. This is true for some of NSA's summary products but the principal fact of NSA's charter to process SIGINT versus produce finished intelligence can not be ignored. Dissemination of NSA products would still be restricted to authorized personnel or addressees. Concept and format of the previous Intelligence Publications Index serves as a good model.

6. Current intelligence products should be included in the index (i.e., DIA Appraisals but not Defense Intelligence Notices (DINs)). NIE's and interagency products could conceivably be set aside in a separate section to highlight their availability. Contractor-prepared studies should also be included even though they represent very specific responses to specific requests.

7. Dissemination must be as widespread as the Register of Intelligence Publications. A National Index will be most useful for organizations lacking adequate remote access to the National data bases. National level users will find the index useful but duplicative of the automated search capabilities available.

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

2 3 FEB 1978

DAMI-FIR

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

Dr. T. P. Kridler
Directorate of Performance
   Evaluation and Improvement
Intelligence Community Staff
Washington, DC 20505

1. Reference your letter (IC78-2311), dated 27 January 1978, subject as above.

2. We agree with the intelligence community staff's proposal to provide consumers with an index of intelligence products notifying them of the wide range of products available from the various national, DOD, and Service level intelligence producers. Our specific comments are at Inclosure 1.

3. In addition, we recognize a need for an annual index which would list all existing intelligence products of NFAC, State/INR, DIA, and Service intelligence elements (including Service S&T intelligence production agencies). Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that all nonrecurring products are included. This index could be similar to DIA's Register of Intelligence Products (RIP) or Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register (STIR), but to meet the needs of consumers must go beyond just DIA and Service products. Publications having dissemination restrictions should be identified and caveated in the index.

4. Request that Commander, US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (USAITAC), US Army Intelligence and Security Command, Arlington Hall, Virginia, 22212, be an action addressee on future correspondence concerning subject index. USAITAC holds equal status with the Army's S&T intelligence production agencies and would be a principal contributor to the index.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE:

RICHARD E. GILLESPIE
Colonel, GS
Director of Foreign
Intelligence

1 Incl
as

CF:
DIR, DIA (RDS and DM-3A)

NATIONAL INDEX OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

1. Publishing and disseminating the National Index monthy would be ideal for the consumer; however, to do so may cause an unacceptable burden on the production agencies required to provide production data to support the index. Initially, consideration might be given to publishing the index quarterly until coordination and workload requirements have been refined; then, if feasible, a switch to a monthly index could be made.

2. The index should include the products of all production agencies (FNAC, State/INR, DIA, and Service intelligence elements, including Service S&T intelligence production agencies). Products scheduled for production during the next reporting period should be caveated to indicate that they cannot be requested until their actual dissemination has been announced. Some difficulties have been experienced as a result of consumers' requesting projected products based on DIA's MIP and DIPS.

3. Include TS codeword products, sanitized to permit publication of the index at the SECRET level. If this approach is determined to be infeasible, publishing a compartmented annex would be an acceptable alternative. In either event, controlled dissemination documents should be appropriately identified as ORCON, NOFORN, NFIB only, PROPIN, NOCONTRACT, etc. Instructions should clearly state that, when requesting controlled dissemination documents, justification is required. The index also should include an explanation of controlled dissemination categories and types of consumers for which each category of product was designed.

4. There is no objection to identifying points of contact for products. However, it is important to state clearly that the existing DIA system for disseminating DOD and non-DOD intelligence and intelligence information to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, the U&S Commands, the Defense agencies, and authorized non-DOD and international organizations should not be circumvented by consumers submitting requests for publications directly to producers. Exceptions could be stated on a case-by-case basis.

5. The index should be identified in the DIA Recurring Document List and disseminated to each consumer having a DIA customer number who states a requirement for the index. Initial dissemination should be in accordance with customers' Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII) on file with DIA. Agencies not under the DIA dissemination system would have to identify the best approach for ensuring that their subordinate elements receive the index.

6. The index should be based on camera ready manuscript submitted by each production agency. All production efforts are not listed currently in computer data bases, as is often assumed. The requirement for camera ready manuscript submissions would ensure that production agencies review their production input prior to submission, rather than relying on what might be an incomplete computer run.

DAMI-FIR

2 3 FEB 1978

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

Directorate of Performance
    Evaluation and Improvement
Intelligence Community Staff
Washington, DC 20505

1.   Reference your letter (IC78-2311), dated 27 January 1978, subject as above.

2.   We agree with the intelligence community staff's proposal to provide consumers with an index of intelligence products notifying them of the wide range of products available from the various national, DOD, and Service level intelligence producers. Our specific comments are at Inclosure 1.

3.   In addition, we recognize a need for an annual index which would list all existing intelligence products of NFAC, State/INR, DIA, and Service intelligence elements (including Service S&T intelligence production agencies). Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that all nonrecurring products are included. This index could be similar to DIA's Register of Intelligence Products (RIP) or Scientific and Technical Intelligence Register (STIR), but to meet the needs of consumers must go beyond just DIA and Service products. Publications having dissemination restrictions should be identified and caveated in the index.

4.   Request that Commander, US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (USAITAC), US Army Intelligence and Security Command, Arlington Hall, Virginia, 22212, be an action addressee on future correspondence concerning subject index. USAITAC holds equal status with the Army's S&T intelligence production agencies and would be a principal contributor to the index.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE:

                                        signed

1 Incl   STAT
as
                        Colonel, GS
                        Director of Foreign
                        Intelligence

CF:
DIR, DIA (RDS and DM-3A)

7.   We do not believe that the index could be a product of an existing intelligence product data base such as COINS/FINTEL, or AEGIS (see 6 above). In order to use these data bases, it would require that all DOD producers register all products in the COINS/ASDIA file and that all non-DOD producers register all products in the AEGIS data base. While this approach might be desirable, it has never occurred in the past, and the prospects are not good for its occurrence in the future.

8.   The format currently used in the DIA MIP is satisfactory.

9.   It is recommended that NSA publications not be listed in the index. The index should be limited to finished intelligence products. NSA publications are adequately covered by the NSA catalog system.

10. Current intelligence items, less daily briefings and cables, should be included in the index.

11. NIE's and other interagency products should be reported in a separate section of the index and heavily caveated to indicate their intended purposes, limited dissemination, and the requirement for detailed justification when requests for them are submitted as exceptions. Unless caveats are clearly defined, the secondary dissemination system could be adversely affected by advertising products which are not readily available to the consumer who believes he has a need to know. To create such a situation would be worse than not including these types of publications in the index.

12. Contractor prepared studies should be included in the index for these reasons:

     a.   Often such studies provide the only existing analysis on a specific subject or geographic area.

     b.   At times they offer contrasting views that could broaden consumer perspective.

     c.   The dissemination of contractor studies is often limited, and potential consumers frequently are unaware of their existence.

While contractor work is not necessarily DOD approved intelligence, it does make a valid contribution to the overall analytical effort.

13. Threat products which support Service plans, combat developments, and materiel acquisition activities should be included in the index. Since threat products normally are produced to support a specific mission, they often go unreported to potential users.

14. Service production agencies should submit their index inputs to DIA for consolidation and subsequent submission to the IC staff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

SGMI-ZA

1 4 FEB 1978

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

STAT

Intelligence Community Staff
The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, DC   20505

1.   Reference IC Staff Letter, IC 78-2311, dated 27 Jan 78, subject as above.

2.   The United States Army Medical Intelligence and Information Agency (USAMIIA) concurs with the concept of providing consumers with the ability to identify the broad range of products generated by the intelligence community. A mechanism already exists which allows the service scientific and technical (S&T) intelligence production activities to report their major production responsive to Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) tasking; it is the DIA Weekly Wire, Part II, the Status of Products Weekly Report. This could be expanded to include service-tasked products, briefings, films. etc. The production information supplied through the Weekly Wire could then be incorporated by DIA into the Monthly Intelligence Production (MIP) document and would then be submitted to an oversight organization such as the IC Staff for incorporation into the National Index. The CIA, NSA, State I&R and other US intelligence organizations would be responsible for collating their intelligence production indexes and submitting these to be included in the National Index. Because of the varied contributors and the time required to assemble such an index, it is suggested that this be published on a quarterly basis.

3.   A major problem is the identification of the intelligence users. Producers often do not know who the actual or potential customers are, nor are the users always aware of the products available to them. One of the responsibilities of the organization assembling the National Index would be to develop and implement a method for identifying all intelligence consumers and disseminating the National Index of Intelligence Products once it is established.

SGMI-ZA
SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

14 FEB 1978

4. The following responses are keyed to paragraph 3 of the referenced letter:

a. Both computer-based and camera-ready formats have their individual benefits. However, current resources preclude this Agency from generating computer-based inputs; camera-ready (typewritten copy) would be easier to produce using currently available resources within the Agency. The value of the computer-based manuscript lies in the rapidity of dissemination of the final product.

b. If the National Index incorporated into an existing product data base, there would be no need to develop a new system for data consolidation and dissemination. Expanding a system currently in use is the most practical, probably less expensive, providing formats and terminology are compatible with the existing system.

c. A complete index requires that all contributors provide their input on a definitive periodic reporting schedule. Some modification and/or expansion of physical formats may be necessary to accommodate the new data, but specifics will be dependent on the data base to be used.

d. The geographic and minimal subject breakout would be satisfactory. In establishing any index there are trade-offs; a general index, such as could be developed using the IMIS code would probably serve a broad cross-section of consumers, but might also necessitate the consumer having to review large numbers of items before the needed information was acquired from the index. Conversely, an in-depth, detailed, highly cross-indexed publication would prove difficult to put together and use. Practically, the IC Staff recommendation is the best alternative from the USAMIIA point of view. MIP headings could be expanded to include a breakdown of products by producer, to include the service intelligence organizations.

e. NSA production should be included; specifically which products would depend on the consumer. The USAMIIA finds the SIGSUM and other current intelligence publications valuable. Dissemination of an index with compartmented material or all-source information may be difficult. The dissemination of an SI or SAO supplement would alleviate the problem of sanitizing or downgrading sensitive information and/or references.

f. Current intelligence items should be included for they can be the bases for making future intelligence assessments.

g. Concur; NIE's and other interagency products should be identified in a separate section.

h. The USAMIIA recommends dissemination to the Army MACOMS and the Army research and development laboratories.
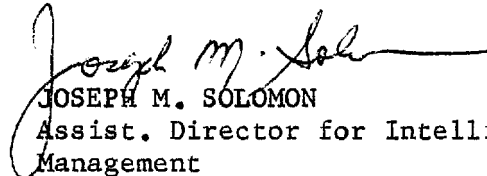
2

SGMI-ZA

1 4 FEB 1978

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

    i. Those contractor-prepared studies on intelligence subjects of value, interest and use to the intelligence community should be included in the National Index, also as a separate section.

5. The IC Staff proposal to produce a National Intelligence Index is indeed encouraging and would go a long way toward informing customers of available intelligence products. However, implementation would require an expenditure of resources above those currently available. We estimate that approximately 240 additional USAMIIA manhours will be required annually to support such an initiative. We urge that the IC Staff consider the resource implications as part of the study on the development and the National Index of Intelligence Products.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

JOSEPH M. SOLOMON
Assist. Director for Intelligence
Management

3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO

Ser 009FX/673544

14 FEB 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
AND IMPROVEMENT DIVISION (ATTN:
Dr. T. P. Kridler)

Subj: National Index of Intelligence Products

Ref: (a) DCI memo subject as above, IC 78-2311,
27 Jan 78

1. In response to reference (a), the following comments
concerning dissemination of a National Index of Intelligence
Products are forwarded:

a. The general parameters for the National Index as
set forth in reference (a) are acceptable, except as noted
below.

b. The National Index would be of most value as a
computer-based file. For example, if the existing COINS/
FINTL file can accommodate the additional volume of material,
it is recommended that it be used as the on-line file and
that an additional file be created such as the AIRPIN file
in the DIAOLS. This additional file would permit the
producing/distributing agencies to input their products on
a daily basis. The file manager would then approve, quality
control, and transfer the inputs to the on-line file. The
on-line file would require one additional field that would
permit retrieval of only those products produced in a
particular month. It is further recommended that if suf-
ficient storage capacity is available, an abstract, similar
to that found in CIRC, be added to each record.

c. It is generally felt that geographic and subject
headings would be sufficient for the proposed National Index.

d. NSA products, capable of being sanitized, should
be included in the National Index.

e. Current intelligence products which are finished
National intelligence products should be included. Daily
or weekly intelligence message traffic and items of un-
evaluated current intelligence should be omitted from the

index in order to maintain a manageable file size
and to reduce redundancy with extant on-line files.

     f.   In order to keep the index from becoming too
complex, it is recommended that NIEs and other interagency
products be reported in a section with other products.
Contractor-prepared studies should also be included in
the index.

     g.   Dissemination requirements cannot be defined
until a final structure for the National Index has been
approved.

2.   Although agreeing in principle with the concept of a
National Index, Navy would find it extremely difficult to
support the index adequately if submissions in camera-
ready form were required. Additionally, if the index
included all current intelligence products, i.e., intel-
ligence messages, IIRs, briefings, analyst-drafted intel-
ligence notices, etc., the requirements for data input
to an on-line file would be untenable. Consequently, it
is recommended that the National Index should be limited
in scope to finished National intelligence products and
resident in an on-line computer file.

3.   As a final comment, the National Index would have the
greatest utility if it were to replace, not supplement,
some of the numerous other intelligence indices now
compiled. If publication of the National Index would, in
fact, not result in termination of other indices, from a
Navy perspective its usefulness would be largely negated
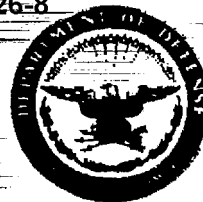by the additional resource burden it would impose.

S. SHAPIRO
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence

Copy to:
COMNAVINTCOM
CO, NISC

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

2 MAR 1978

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: AF/IN

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

STAT TO:

Ass't Director of Performance
   Evaluation and Improvement
Intelligence Community Staff

1. Reference your memo, 27 January 1978, subject as
above.

2. Concur with proposals presented in paragraph two of
reference.

3. In regard to the question in paragraph three of reference,
concerning computer support for a National Index, a thorough
examination of this issue should be made to include considera-
tion of all costs associated with development, implementation
and maintenance of a computer based support system. Consider-
ing the disparate sources of information to be included in
such a publication, considerable difficulty may be encountered
in attempting to establish digital interfaces with inputing
agencies. The possibility of a labor intensive data entry
problem should be recognized.

H A. MINIHAN, Major, USAF
Spec Asst for External Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFSC)
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

1 5 FEB 1978

SUBJECT: National Index of Intelligence Products

TO: Rodney B. McDaniel, Director
Performance Evaluation & Improvement
Intelligence Community Staff

1. Foreign Technology Division (FTD) supports the objective structuring the creation of a National Index of Intelligence Products (NIIP). We agree that the means currently used by the intelligence community to make product information available are not satisfying user needs.

2. FTD's experience with accession lists, such as proposed for the NIIP, is that consumers will use them only if they are manageable and current. Observing user patterns within FTD, our assessment is that librarians become custodians of these products with little, if any, call from individuals who may have a requirement for the information.

3. We wish to suggest an alternate medium for dissemination of the class information which is being proposed for the NIIP. Although the basis for our proposal is FTD's Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) system, we do not wish to imply that such a capability could not be established elsewhere in the community.

4. FTD operates CIRC as an automated system for selective dissemination of information. The system makes available scientific and technical information of interest to DOD member organizations and serves a broad spectrum of customers. This service has been judged valuable to our consumer audience.

5. Suggested is a CIRC-like automated selective dissemination system which permits tailoring service to suit the individual needs of customers. Customers are given the option to specify their information needs. Once their specific needs are identified, the output of the system goes directly to the requesting individual so timeliness can be achieved. The service would be such that it could economically serve a variety and number of users since, from our experience, operating costs would be relatively insensitive to the number of users served.

6. We strongly support your basic objective; however, we believe that there may be other more effective techniques for providing the information which would be contained in the NIIP. My staff is available to discuss in whatever detail you wish our experience with what we consider a preferable alternative.

7. We thank you for the opportunity to comment on the concept for a NIIP.

H. E. WRIGHT, Colonel, USAF
Commander

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

General Reaction to Concept of an Index.

NFAC: "The proposal is a backward step in information handling, a reversal of current Community philosophy to share data through computers, and an unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome way of accomplishing objectives that can be reached through other means... In summary, I oppose the proposal. The current OCR AEGIS system meets NFAC's requirements. I question the value of such an announcement type index and I am not sure of the audience for whom it is being compiled. Monthly published indexes are expensive to compile and control; our previous experience with a less comprehensive index in the 1950's and 1960's demonstrated this. If all items regardless of classification and control are included, dissemination must be limited; if you exclude certain items, the value of the index goes down as well as the number of readers. The goal of the Community today should be to minimize paper indexes in favor of machine language data bases that can be manipulated and queried on an ad hoc basis. It is for this reason that OCR furnishes Finished Intelligence extracts from its AEGIS Computer File to COINS. A partially duplicative printed index would be an unnecessary waste of the taxpayer's money. I recommend that you examine carefully the requirement for and the cost of such an undertaking before you proceed with your plans to publish. Finally, a monthly index is completely useless to all but a few potential customers. Cumulative indexes are what most users of reference services require and a printed cumulative index in this computer world is a total anachronism."

NSA: "The rationale for such an index, presumably to improve intelligence support to executive consumers, is commendable and its appeal to users who lack adequate intelligence staff support is understandable. We believe, however, the concept as described is deficient in the following ways:

- By providing a "shopping list" of product it violates the principle of "need-to-know" while not providing the topic and issue-focused intelligence support needed by most executive users;

- By limiting itself to "finished intelligence" (at the non-codeword level) it will be incomplete and less useful;

- By addressing the previous month's production it will be untimely and of lessened utility except, perhaps, in terms of policy and budget issues;

- By its very existence an index will relieve pressure on Community agencies to enhance their efforts to provide tailored support to executive consumers who most need it (i.e., heads of non-NFIB agencies and departments)."

DIA: "...DIA is ready to support your efforts in producing a National Index in order to better serve the needs of intelligence consumers... such a document provides a much needed service to high level decision-makers and desk officers alike. We agree that a monthly report at the secret level, which identifies points of contact, not only facilitates direct user-producer interface but also enhances greater understanding of the needs of the consumer and the capabilities of the intelligence production process."

Army ACSI: "We agree with the Intelligence Community Staff's proposal to provide consumers with an index of intelligence products..."

MIIA: "...concurs with the concept..."

DNI: "...agree in principle with the concept of a National Index..."

AFIN: Did not address.

FTD: "FTD supports the objectives...of creation of a National Index of Intelligence Products. We agree that the means currently used by the Intelligence Community to make product information available are not satisfying user needs."

Should the Index be computer-based or should it be based on camera-ready manuscript submissions from each agency?

CIA/NFAC: "The index should be computer based." "...The index should be a product of the AEGIS file."

NSA: Did not address.

DIA: "Initial agency submissions of input...should be camera-ready manuscript... However, every effort should be made to generate the index (to the National Index) by automated means."

Army ACSI: "The index should be based on camera-ready manuscript sub-mitted by each production agency. All production efforts are not listed currently in computer data bases, as is often assumed. The submission would ensure that production agencies review their production input prior to submission, rather than relying on what might be an incomplete computer run."

MIIA: "Both computer-based and camera-ready formats have their individual benefits. However, current resources preclude this Agency from generating computer-based inputs; camera-ready (typewritten copy) would be easier to produce using currently available resources within the Agency. The value of the computer-based manuscript lies in the rapidity of dissemination of the final product."

DNI: "The National Index would be of most value as a computer-based file."

AFIN: "...a thorough examination of this issue should be made to include consideration of all costs associated with development, implementation and maintenance of a computer based support system. Considering the disparate sources of information to be included in such a publication, considerable difficulty may be encountered in attempting to establish digital interface with inputing agencies. The possibility of a labor intensive data entry problem should be recognized."

FTD: Made an appeal for a CIRC-like system.

Could the National Index be a product of an existing intelligence product data base such as COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS? What changes would be necessary to assure that the Index could be produced from one of these data bases and be complete and timely?

NFAC: "The index should be a product of the AEGIS file. (The COINS/ FINTL file is not a separate file--it is an extract of AEGIS.) This is the most complete file containing the products of U.S. intelligence producers; it also includes products that we receive from Commonwealth Countries." Ensuring that an index could be produced from the AEGIS file would require:

(1) Software to convert the current file records into records that can be handled by a computerized type composer;

(2) Cooperation from all other intelligence producers in sending all products promptly to the indexing operations;

(3) A staff of four people to manage the operation, track down documents not received, proof the input, standardize entries, make selections of materials to be included, negotiate with producers on the handling of sensitive items, devise publication formats, develop software requirements, maintain dissemination lists, and arrange printing and distribution;

(4) Community agreement to allow general distribution of entries for items carrying certain controls and caveats;

(5) Community cooperation (if only one version is published) in ensuring that documents are kept at the SECRET collateral level.

NSA: Did not address.

DIA: "Use of COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS probably would have a limited value as the systems are not available to most non-intelligence users and confining data to an intelligence system may imply that intelligence is once again producing for itself. For those customers without direct access to COINS, provide monthly hardcopy (printout) updates. DoD-wide input can be generated from the DIA ASDIA data base with some modification of input procedure and creation of new output programs. Compatibility with a National Index format can easily be accomplished. Changes will be necessary as to the nature of DIA ASDIA content and its basic relationship with production management files."

Army ACSI: "We do not believe that the index could be a product of an existing intelligence product data base such as COINS/FINTEL or AEGIS. In order to use these data bases it would require that all DoD producers register all products in the COINS/ASDIA file and that all non-DoD producers register all products in the AEGIS data base. While this approach might be desirable, it has never occurred in the past, and the prospects are not good for its occurrence in the future."

MIIA: 'If this National Index (were) incorporated into an existing product data base, there would be no need to develop a new system for data consolidation and dissemination. Expanding a system currently in use is the most practical, probably least expensive, providing formats and terminology are compatible with the existing system."

DNI: "...if the existing COINS/FINTEL file can accommodate the additional volumes of material, it is recommended that it be used as the on-line file and that an additional file be created such as the AIRPIN file in the DIAOLS. This additional file would permit the producing/distributing agencies to input their products on a daily basis. The file manager would then approve quality control, and transfer the inputs to the on-line file. The on-line file would require one additional file that would permit retrieval of only those products produced in a particular month. It is further recommended that if sufficient storage capacity is available an abstract, similar to that found in CIRC, be added to each record."

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: FTD's experience with accession lists, such as proposed for the NIIP, is that consumers will use them only if they are manageable and current. Observing user patterns within FTD, our assessment is that librarians become custodians of these products with little, if any, call from individuals who may have a requirement for the information.

We wish to suggest an alternate medium for dissemination of the class information which is being proposed for the NIIP. Although the basis for our proposal is FTD's Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) system, we do not wish to imply that such a capability could not be established elsewhere in the community.

FTD operated CIRC as an automated system for selective dissemination of information. The system makes available scientific and technical information of interest to DoD member organizations and serves a broad spectrum of customers. This service has been judged valuable to our consumer audience.

Suggested is a CIRC-like automated selective dissemination system which permits tailoring service to suit the individual needs of customers. Customers are given the option to specify their information needs. Once their specific needs are identified, the output of the system goes directly to the requesting individual so timeliness can be achieved. The service would be such that it could economically serve a variety and number of users since, from our experience, operating costs would be relatively insensitive to the number of users served.

We strongly support your basic objective; however, we believe that there may be other more effective techniques for providing the information which would be contained in the NIIP.

<u>Should NSA production be included? Which types of product should be included?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "Some NSA production should be included, namely the compilations resulting from large NSA data collection and research efforts."

<u>NSA</u>: "On balance we conclude that it would be best not to include NSA product in the proposed national intelligence index. There would be an unacceptable risk to security at the SECRET level and it could lead to confusion among consumers who might conclude that NSA produced finished intelligence."

<u>DIA</u>: "Although the intelligence issuances of the NSA are frequently referred to as "end-product", they are in fact the results of the <u>processing</u> of COMINT, ELINT and Foreign Instrumentation Signal data in response to intelligence <u>producer</u> requirements. Accordingly the issuances of NSA cannot and should not be treated as finished intelligence products. The results of NSA SIGINT processing fall in the same category as the HUMINT Intelligence Report (IR) or PHOTINT Immediate Photographic Intelligence Report (IPIR). If a decision is taken to include NSA issuances in such a national index, consideration should also be given to the inclusion of the processed issuances of the photo and human effort, i.e., IPIRS and IR's. Some will argue that many NSA "products" are in fact based upon intelligence information collateral to SIGINT and thus are very similar to or the same as finished intelligence products. This is true for some of NSA's summary products but the principal fact of NSA's charter to process SIGINT versus produce finished intelligence cannot be ignored. Dissemination of NSA products would still be restricted to authorized personnel or addressees. Concept and format of the previous <u>Intelligence Publications Index</u> serves as a good model."

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "It is recommended that NSA publications not be listed in the index. The index should be limited to finished intelligence products. NSA publications are adequately covered by the NSA catalog system."

<u>MIIA</u>: "NSA production should be included; specifically which products would depend on the consumer."

<u>DNI</u>: "NSA products capable of being sanitized, should be included in the <u>National Index</u>."

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: Did not address.

<u>Is a geographic and minimal subject breakout, as used in DIA's Monthly Intelligence Production, adequate, or should a much more extensive subject index be provided by exploiting the indexing done for a COINS/ FINTEL or AEGIS data base? If minimal subject headings are used, how should the MIP's headings be expanded?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "If the AEGIS file is used as a base for producing the index, the AEGIS index entries should be used. If the index is compiled manually, simple entries should be used to keep down compilation costs."

NSA: Did not address.

DIA: "Documents could be appropriately listed under headings of National and Departmental with further subclassification as listed in DIA's MIP (i.e., geographical, topical, and annotated as scheduled or non-scheduled)."

Army ACSI: "The format currently used in the DIA MIP is satisfactory."

MIIA: The geographic and minimal subject breakout would be satisfactory. In establishing any index there are trade-offs; a general index, such as could be developed using the IMIS code would probably serve a broad cross section of consumers, but might also necessitate the consumer having to review large numbers of items before the needed information was acquired from the index. Conversely, an in-depth, detailed, highly cross-indexed publication would prove difficult to put together and use. Practically, the IC Staff recommendation is the best alternative from the USAMIIA point of view. MIP headings could be expanded to include a breakdown of products by producer, to include the service intelligence organizations.

DNI: "It is generally felt that geographic and subject headings would be sufficient for the proposed National Index."

AFIN: Did not address.

FTD: Did not address.

Should the Index be disseminated monthly?

NFAC: Did not address.

NSA: Did not address, except to observe, "By addressing the previous month's production it will be untimely and of lessened utility except, perhaps, in terms of policy and budget issues."

DIA: Endorsed monthly publication.

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "Publishing and disseminating the National Index monthly would be ideal for the consumers...Initially consideration might be given to publishing the index quarterly until coordination and workload requirements have been refined. Then, if feasible, a switch to a monthly index could be made."

<u>MIIA</u>: Quarterly

<u>Director of Naval Intelligence</u>: Did not address.

<u>USAF ACSI</u>: Did not address.

<u>USAF FTD</u>: Did not address.

<u>Should the Index report the previous month's products and the scheduled or anticipated production of the following month?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "I do not favor listing forthcoming publications in any listing that receives general distribution; the number of changes in proposed production schedules are too frequent and cause confusion if published."

<u>NSA</u>: Did not address, except to observe, "By providing a 'shopping' list of product it violates the principle of 'need to know' while not providing the topic and issue-forced intelligence support needed by most executive users."

<u>DIA</u>: Did not address, but DIA's <u>Monthly Intelligence Production</u> does.

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "Products scheduled for production during the next reporting period should be created to indicate that they cannot be requested until their actual dissemination has been announced. Some difficulties have been experienced as a result of consumers' requesting projected products based on DIA's MIP and DIPS."

<u>MIIA</u>: Did not address.

<u>DNI</u>: Did not address.

<u>USAF ACSI</u>: Did not address.

<u>USAF FTD</u>: Did not address.

<u>Should the Index include finished intelligence, films, briefings,
interagency products, and tables of contents of current intelligence
weeklies and monthlies?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "...question the need to include briefings since most are directed
toward a specific audience and may not be of general interest...the
Index should include current intelligence summaries, but should not
contain items from the daily publications."

<u>NSA</u>: Did not address.

<u>Should the Index include TS codeword products, sanitized to permit
publication in the Index at the SECRET level?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "The codeword problem is not much different from the control and
caveat problem; the solution to both is either to reach community
agreement to treat all titles and index entries as SECRET and without
controls or else publish several versions of the Index. Publishing
several versions is not desirable but is more feasible by computer than
by hand compilation."

<u>NSA</u>: Did not address.

<u>DIA</u>: Did not address.

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "Include TS codeword products, sanitized to permit publication
of the Index at the SECRET level. If this approach is determined to be
infeasible, publishing a compartmental annex would be an acceptable
alternative. In either event, controlled dissemination documents should
be appropriately identified as ORCON, NOFORN, NFIB Only, PROPIN, NO
CONTRACT, etc. Instructions should clearly state that, when requesting
controlled dissemination documents, justification is required. The
Index should also include an explanation of controlled dissemination
categories and types of consumers for which each category of product was
designed."

<u>Army MIIA</u>: "Dissemination of an Index with compartmented material or all-source information may be difficult. The dissemination of an SI or SAO supplement would alleviate the problem of sanitizing or downgrading sensitive information and/or sources."

<u>DNI</u>: Did not address.

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: Did not address.

<u>Should the Index identify office points of contact and instructions on how to order products from each agency?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "I also see no need to go to the trouble of listing with each entry a contact point to obtain copies of the publication; NFAC has a single point in its document library that can handle any requests for publications from or to other agencies. I assume other components have or could establish such a central point."

<u>NSA</u>: Did not address.

<u>DIA</u>: "We agree that a monthly report at the SECRET level, which identifies points of contact, not only facilitates direct user-producer interface but also enhances greater understanding of the needs of the consumer and the capabilities of the intelligence production process."

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "There is no objection to identifying points of contact for products. However, it is important to state clearly that the existing DIA system for disseminating DoD and non-DoD intelligence and intelligence information to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, the U&S commands, the Defense Agencies, and authorized non-DoD and international organizations should not be circumvented by consumers submitting requests for publications directly to producers. Exceptions could be stated on a case-by-case basis."

<u>MIIA</u>: Did not address.

<u>DNI</u>: Did not address.

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: Did not address.

Should current intelligence items be included? Should NIE's and other interagency products be reported in a separate section in order to highlight them?

NFAC: "The index should include current intelligence items from weekly and monthly summaries, but should not contain items from the daily publications...NIE's and other interagency products should be listed in a separate section but not indexed separately. The index should contain three sections: an area index, a subject index, and a numerical list of items arranged by producer (interagency would count as a producer)."

NSA: Did not address.

DIA: "Current intelligence products should be included in the index (i.e., DIA appraisals but not Defense Intelligence Notices). NIE's and interagency products could conceivably be set aside in a separate section to highlight their availability."

Army ACSI: "Current intelligence items less daily briefings and cables, should be included in the index...NIE's and other interagency products should be reported in a separate section of the index and heavily caveated to indicate their intended purposes, limited dissemination, and the requirement for detailed justification when requests for them are submitted as exceptions. Unless caveats are clearly defined, the secondary dissemination system could be adversely affected by advertising products which are not readily available to the consumer who believes he has a need to know. To create such a situation would be worse than not including these types of publications in the index."

MIIA: "Current intelligence items should be included for they can be the basis for making future intelligence assessments...Concur; NIE's and other interagency products should be identified in a separate section."

DNI: "Current intelligence products which are finished National intelligence products should be included. Daily or weekly intelligence message traffic and items of unevaluated current intelligence should be omitted from the index in order to maintain a manageable file size and to reduce redundancy with extant on-line files...In order to keep the index from becoming too complex, it is recommended that NIE's and other interagency products be separated in a section with other products."

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: Did not address.

<u>Should the National Index also include contractor-prepared studies on intelligence subjects that are sponsored by offices such as OSD (Net Assessment) and the Defense Nuclear Agency?</u>

<u>NFAC</u>: "The index should contain contractor-produced studies on intelligence products."

<u>NSA</u>: Did not address.

<u>DIA</u>: "Contractor-prepared studies should also be included even though they represent very specific responses to specific requests."

<u>Army ACSI</u>: "Contractor prepared studies should be included in the index for these reasons:

    a.   Often such studies provide the only existing analysis on a specific subject or geographic area.

    b.   At times they offer contrasting views that could broaden consumer perspective.

    c.   The dissemination of contractor studies is often limited and potential consumers frequently are unaware of their existence.

While contractor work is not necessarily DoD approved intelligence it does make a valid contribution to the overall analytical effort."

<u>MIIA</u>: "Those contractor-prepared studies on intelligence subjects of value, interest and use to the intelligence community should be included in the National Index also as a separate section."

<u>DNS</u>: "Contractor-prepared studies should also be included in the index."

<u>AFIN</u>: Did not address.

<u>FTD</u>: Did not address.

What should the Index's dissemination be?

NFAC: "I have no recommendations on additional distribution. I feel we are already meeting most of our customer needs by making the AEGIS file available on COINS and SAFE, by preparing on a regular basis specialized lists for congressional committees and others and by preparing ad hoc listings on request."

NSA: "By providing a 'shopping list' of product it violates the principle of 'need to know' while not providing the topic and issue-focused intelligence support needed by most executive users."

DIA: "Dissemination must be as widespread as the Register of Intelligence Publications. A National Index will be most useful for organizations lacking adequate remote access to the national data bases. National level users will find the index useful but duplicative of the automated search capabilities available."

Army ACSI: "The index should be identified in the DIA Recurring Document List and dissemianted to each customer having a DIA customer number who states a requirement for the index. Initial dissemination should be in accordance with Customer's Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII) on file with DIA. Agencies not under the DIA dissemination system would have to identify the best approach for ensuring that their subordinate elements receive the index."

MIIA: "...recommends dissemination to the Army MACOMS and the Army research and development laboratories."

DNI: "Dissemination requirements cannot be defined until a final structure for this National Index has been approved."

AFIN: Did not address.

FTD: "FTD operates CIRC as an automated system for selective dissemination of information." Suggests a CIRC-like approach.